Introduced by Committee on Utilities and Commerce

March 3, 2016

An act to amend Sections 25301, 25302, 25417.5, and 25534 of the Public Resources Code, and to amend Section 343 of, to repeal Sections 619 and 623 of, and to repeal Division 1.5 (commencing with Section 3300) of, the Public Utilities Code, relating to public utilities.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2903, as introduced, Committee on Utilities and Commerce. Wharfingers: warehouseman: California Consumer Power and Conservation Financing Authority: energy crisis litigation.

Existing law, until January 1, 2018, requires the Attorney General to represent the Department of Finance and to succeed to all rights, claims, powers, and entitlements of the Electricity Oversight Board in any litigation or settlement to obtain ratepayer recovery for the effects of the 2000–02 energy crisis. Existing law additionally prohibits the Attorney General from expending the proceeds of any settlements of those claims, except as specified.

This bill would additionally require the Attorney General to represent the Department of Finance and to succeed to all rights, claims, powers, and entitlements of the California Consumer Power and Conservation Financing Authority in any litigation or settlement to obtain ratepayer recovery for the effects of the 2000–02 energy crisis and prohibit the Attorney General from expending the proceeds of any settlements of those claims, except as specified.

Existing law authorizes the Public Utilities Commission to supervise and regulate every public utility in the state. Chapter 1063 of the Statutes

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of 1980 deleted warehouseman as a category of public utility under the Public Utilities Act, but did not delete the stated authority granted a warehouseman under the act to condemn property necessary for the construction and maintenance of facilities for storing property. Chapter 369 of the Statutes of 1987 deleted wharfingers as a category of public utilities under the Public Utilities Act, but did not delete the stated authority granted to a wharfinger under the act to condemn property necessary for the construction and maintenance of facilities for the receipt or discharge of freight or passengers. However, the authority to condemn property under the act is applicable only to a corporation that is a public utility.

This bill would repeal the stated authority of a wharfinger or warehouseman to condemn property.

Existing law enacted during the 2000–02 energy crisis creates the California Consumer Power and Conservation Financing Authority, with prescribed powers and responsibilities, including the power to issue revenue bonds, for the purposes of augmenting electrical generating facilities to ensure a sufficient and reliable supply of electricity, financing incentives for investment in cost-effective, energy-efficient appliances and energy demand reduction, achieving a specified energy capacity reserve level, providing financing for the retrofit of inefficient electrical powerplants, renewable energy and conservation, and, where appropriate, developing strategies for the authority to facilitate a dependable supply of natural gas at reasonable prices to the public. Existing law prohibits the authority from approving any new program, enterprise, or project, on or after January 1, 2007, unless authority to approve such an activity is granted by statute enacted on or before January 1, 2007.

This bill would repeal the act establishing the authority and make other conforming changes.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 25301 of the Public Resources Code is
- 2 amended to read:
- 3 25301. (a) At least every two years, the commission shall
- 4 conduct assessments and forecasts of all aspects of energy industry
- 5 supply, production, transportation, delivery and distribution,

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demand, and prices. The commission shall use these assessments 2 and forecasts to develop and evaluate energy policies and programs 3 that conserve resources, protect the environment, ensure energy 4 reliability, enhance the state's economy, and protect public health 5 and safety. To perform these assessments and forecasts, the 6 commission may require submission of demand forecasts, resource 7 plans, market assessments, related outlooks, individual customer 8 historic electric or gas service usage, or both, and individual customer historic billing data, in a format and level of granularity 10 specified by the commission from electric and natural gas utilities, 11 transportation fuel and technology suppliers, and other market 12 participants. These assessments and forecasts shall be done in 13 consultation with the appropriate state and federal agencies including, but not limited to, the Public Utilities Commission, the 14 15 Office of Ratepayer Advocates, the Air Resources Board, the Electricity Oversight Board, the Independent System Operator, 16 17 the Department of Water Resources, the California Consumer 18 Power and Conservation Financing Authority, the Department of 19 Transportation, and the Department of Motor Vehicles. The 20 commission shall maintain reasonable policies and procedures to 21 protect customer information from unauthorized disclosure. 22

(b) In developing the assessments and forecasts prepared pursuant to subdivision (a), the commission shall do all of the following:

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- (1) Provide information about the performance of energy industries.
- (2) Develop and maintain the analytical capability sufficient to answer inquiries about energy issues from government, market participants, and the public.
- (3) Analyze, develop, and evaluate energy policies and programs.
- (4) Provide an analytical foundation for regulatory and policy decisionmaking.
 - (5) Facilitate efficient and reliable energy markets.
- SEC. 2. Section 25302 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:
- 25302. (a) Beginning November 1, 2003, and every two years thereafter, the commission shall adopt an integrated energy policy report. This integrated report shall contain an overview of major energy trends and issues facing the state, including, but not limited

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to, supply, demand, pricing, reliability, efficiency, and impacts on
 public health and safety, the economy, resources, and the
 environment. Energy markets and systems shall be grouped and
 assessed in three subsidiary volumes:

- (1) Electricity and natural gas markets.
- (2) Transportation fuels, technologies, and infrastructure.
- (3) Public interest energy strategies.
- (b) The commission shall compile the integrated energy policy report prepared pursuant to subdivision (a) by consolidating the analyses and findings of the subsidiary volumes in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subdivision (a). The integrated energy policy report shall present policy recommendations based on an indepth and integrated analysis of the most current and pressing energy issues facing the state. The analyses supporting this integrated energy policy report shall explicitly address interfuel and intermarket effects to provide a more informed evaluation of potential tradeoffs when developing energy policy across different markets and systems.
- (c) The integrated energy policy report shall include an assessment and forecast of system reliability and the need for resource additions, efficiency, and conservation that considers all aspects of energy industries and markets that are essential for the state economy, general welfare, public health and safety, energy diversity, and protection of the environment. This assessment shall be based on determinations made pursuant to this chapter.
- (d) Beginning November 1, 2004, and every two years thereafter, the commission shall prepare an energy policy review to update analyses from the integrated energy policy report prepared pursuant to subdivisions (a), (b), and (c), or to raise energy issues that have emerged since the release of the integrated energy policy report. The commission may also periodically prepare and release technical analyses and assessments of energy issues and concerns to provide timely and relevant information for the Governor, the Legislature, market participants, and the public.
- (e) In preparation of the report, the commission shall consult with the following entities: the Public Utilities Commission, the Office of Ratepayer Advocates, the State Air Resources Board, the Electricity Oversight Board, the Independent System Operator, the Department of Water Resources, the California Consumer Power and Conservation Financing Authority, the Department of

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Transportation, and the Department of Motor Vehicles, and any federal, state, and local agencies it deems necessary in preparation of the integrated energy policy report. To assure collaborative development of state energy policies, these agencies shall make a good faith effort to provide data, assessment, and proposed recommendations for review by the commission.

- (f) The commission shall provide the report to the Public Utilities Commission, the Office of Ratepayer Advocates, the State Air Resources Board, the Electricity Oversight Board, the Independent System Operator, the Department of Water Resources, the California Consumer Power and Conservation Financing Authority, and the Department of Transportation. For the purpose of ensuring consistency in the underlying information that forms the foundation of energy policies and decisions affecting the state, those entities shall carry out their energy-related duties and responsibilities based upon the information and analyses contained in the report. If an entity listed in this subdivision objects to information contained in the report, and has a reasonable basis for that objection, the entity shall not be required to consider that information in carrying out its energy-related duties.
- (g) The commission shall make the report accessible to state, local, and federal entities and to the general public.
- SEC. 3. Section 25417.5 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:
- 25417.5. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of the commission as set forth in this chapter, the commission has the power and authority to do all of the following:
- (1) Borrow money, for the purpose of obtaining funds to make loans pursuant to this chapter, from the California Economic Development Financing—Authority, Authority and the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank, and the California Consumer Power and Conservation Financing Authority Bank from the proceeds of revenue bonds issued by—any either of those agencies.
- (2) Pledge, to provide collateral in connection with the borrowing of money pursuant to paragraph (1), loans made pursuant to this chapter or Chapter 5.4 (commencing with Section 25440), or the principal and interest payments on loans made pursuant to this chapter or Chapter 5.4 (commencing with Section 25440).

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(3) Sell loans made pursuant to this chapter or Chapter 5.4 (commencing with Section 25440), at prices determined in the sole discretion of the commission, to the California Economic Development Financing—Authority, Authority and the California Infrastructure and Economic Development—Bank, and the California Consumer Power and Conservation Financing Authority Bank to raise funds to enable the commission to make loans to eligible institutions.

- (4) Enter into loan agreements or other contracts necessary or appropriate in connection with the pledge or sale of loans pursuant to paragraph (2) or (3), or the borrowing of money as provided in paragraph (1), containing any provisions that may be required by the California Economic Development Financing—Authority, Authority or the California Infrastructure and Economic Development—Bank, or the California Consumer Power and Conservation Financing Authority Bank as conditions of issuing bonds to fund loans to, or the purchase of loans from, the commission.
- (b) In connection with the pledging of loans, or of the principal and interest payment on loans, pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (a), the commission may enter into pledge agreements setting forth the terms and conditions pursuant to which the commission is pledging loans or the principal and interest payment on loans, and may also agree to have the loans held by bond trustees or by independent collateral or escrow agents and to direct that payments received on those loans be paid to those trustee, collateral, or escrow agents.
- (c) The commission may employ financial consultants, legal advisers, accountants, and other service providers, as may be necessary in its judgment, in connection with activities pursuant to this chapter.
- (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, this chapter provides a complete, separate, additional, and alternative method for implementing the measures authorized by this chapter, including the authority of the eligible institutions or local jurisdictions to have borrowed and to borrow in the future pursuant to loans made pursuant to this chapter or Chapter 5.4 (commencing with Section 25440), and is supplemental and additional to powers conferred by other laws.

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SEC. 4. Section 25534 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

- 25534. (a) The commission may, after one or more hearings, amend the conditions of, or revoke the certification for, any facility for any of the following reasons:
- (1) Any material false statement set forth in the application, presented in proceedings of the commission, or included in supplemental documentation provided by the applicant.
- (2) Any significant failure to comply with the terms or conditions of approval of the application, as specified by the commission in its written decision.
- (3) A violation of this division or any regulation or order issued by the commission under this division.
- (4) The owner of a project does not start construction of the project within 12 months after the date all permits necessary for the project become final and all administrative and judicial appeals have been resolved provided the California Consumer Power and Conservation Financing Authority notifies the commission that it is willing and able to construct the project pursuant to subdivision (g). resolved. The project owner may extend the 12-month period by 24 additional months pursuant to subdivision (f). This paragraph applies only to projects with a project permit application deemed complete by the commission after January 1, 2003.
- (b) The commission may also administratively impose a civil penalty for a violation of paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (a). Any civil penalty shall be imposed in accordance with Section 25534.1 and may not exceed seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) per violation, except that the civil penalty may be increased by an amount not to exceed one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) per day for each day in which the violation occurs or persists, but the total of the per day penalties may not exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).
- (c) A project owner shall commence construction of a project subject to the start-of-construction deadline provided by paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) within 12 months after the project has been certified by the commission and after all accompanying project permits are final and administrative and judicial appeals have been completed. The project owner shall submit construction and commercial operation milestones to the commission within 30 days after project certification. Construction milestones shall

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require the start of construction within the 12-month period established by this subdivision. The commission shall approve milestones within 60 days after project certification. If the 30-day deadline to submit construction milestones to the commission is not met, the commission shall establish milestones for the project.

- (d) The failure of the owner of a project subject to the start-of-construction deadline provided by paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) to meet construction or commercial operation milestones, without a finding by the commission of good cause, shall be cause for revocation of certification or the imposition of other penalties by the commission.
- (e) A finding by the commission that there is good cause for failure to meet the start-of-construction deadline required by paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) or any subsequent milestones of subdivision (c) shall be made if the commission determines that any of the following criteria are met:
- (1) The change in any deadline or milestone does not change the established deadline or milestone for the start of commercial operation.
- (2) The deadline or milestone is changed due to circumstances beyond the project owner's control, including, but not limited to, administrative and legal appeals.
- (3) The deadline or milestone will be missed but the project owner demonstrates a good faith effort to meet the project deadline or milestone.
- (4) The deadline or milestone will be missed due to unforeseen natural disasters or acts of God that prevent timely completion of the project deadline or milestone.
- (5) The deadline or milestone will be missed for any other reason determined reasonable by the commission.
- (f) The commission shall extend the start-of-construction deadline required by paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) by an additional 24 months, if the owner reimburses the commission's actual cost of licensing the project, less the amount paid pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 25806. For the purposes of this section, the commission's actual cost of licensing the project shall be based on a certified audit report filed by the commission staff within 180 days of the commission's certification of the project. The certified audit shall be filed and served on all parties to the proceeding, is subject to public review and comment, and is subject

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to at least one public hearing if requested by the project owner. Any reimbursement received by the commission pursuant to this subdivision shall be deposited in the General Fund.

- (g) If the owner of a project subject to the start-of-construction deadline provided by paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) fails to commence construction, without good cause, within 12 months after the project has been certified by the commission and has not received an extension pursuant to subdivision (f), the commission shall provide immediate notice to the California Consumer Power and Conservation Financing Authority. The authority shall evaluate whether to pursue the project independently or in conjunction with any other public or private entity, including the original certificate holder. If the authority demonstrates to the commission that it is willing and able to construct the project either independently or in conjunction with any other public or private entity, including the original certificate holder, the commission may revoke the original certification and issue a new certification for the project to the authority, unless the authority's statutory authorization to finance or approve new programs, enterprises, or projects has expired. If the authority declines to pursue the project, the permit shall remain with the current project owner until it expires pursuant to the regulations adopted by the commission.
- (h) If the commission issues a new certification for a project subject to the start-of-construction deadline provided by paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) to the authority, the commission shall adopt new milestones for the project that allow the authority up to 24 months to start construction of the project or to start to meet the applicable deadlines or milestones. If the authority fails to begin construction in conformity with the deadlines or milestones adopted by the commission, without good cause, the certification may be revoked.
- (i) (1) If the commission issues a new certification for a project subject to the start-of-construction deadline provided by paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) to the authority and the authority pursues the project without participation of the original certificate holder, the authority shall offer to reimburse the original certificate holder for the actual costs the original certificate holder incurred in permitting the project and in procuring assets associated with the license, including, but not limited to, major equipment and the emission offsets. In order to receive reimbursement, the original

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certificate holder shall provide to the commission documentation of the actual costs incurred in permitting the project. The commission shall validate those costs. The certificate holder may refuse to accept the offer of reimbursement for any asset associated with the license and retain the asset. To the extent the certificate holder chooses to accept the offer for an asset, it shall provide the authority with the asset.

- (2) If the authority reimburses the original certificate holder for the costs described in paragraph (1), the original certificate holder shall provide the authority with all of the assets for which the original certificate holder received reimbursement.
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- (g) This section does not prevent a certificate holder from selling its license to construct and operate a project prior to its revocation by the commission. In the event of a sale to an entity that is not an affiliate of the certificate holder, the commission shall adopt new deadlines or milestones for the project that allow the new certificate holder up to 12 months to start construction of the project or to start to meet the applicable deadlines or milestones.
- 20 (k)
 - (h) Paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) and subdivisions (c) to (j), (g), inclusive, do not apply to licenses issued for the modernization, repowering, replacement, or refurbishment of existing facilities or to a qualifying small power production facility or a qualifying cogeneration facility within the meaning of Sections 201 and 210 of Title II of the federal Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. Secs. 796(17), 796(18), and 824a-3), and the regulations adopted pursuant to those sections by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (18 C.F.R. Parts 292.101 to 292.602, inclusive), nor shall those provisions apply to any other generation units installed, operated, and maintained at a customer site exclusively to serve that facility's load. For the purposes of this subdivision, "replacement" of an existing facility includes, but is not limited to, a comparable project at a location different than the facility being replaced, provided that the commission certifies that the new project will result in the decommissioning of the existing facility.
- 38 (l)
 - (i) Paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) and subdivisions (c) to (j), (g), inclusive, do not apply to licenses issued to "local publicly

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owned electric utilities," as defined in Section 224.3 of the Public 2 Utilities Code, whose governing bodies certify to the commission 3 that the project is needed to meet the projected native load of the 4 local publicly owned utility.

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- (i) To implement this section, the commission and the California Consumer Power and Conservation Financing Authority may, in consultation with each other, may adopt emergency regulations in accordance with Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code. For purposes of that chapter, including, without limitation, Section 11349.6 of the Government Code, the adoption of the regulations shall be considered by the Office of Administrative Law to be necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, or general welfare.
- SEC. 5. Section 343 of the Public Utilities Code is amended to read:
- 343. (a) The Attorney General shall represent the Department of Finance and shall succeed to, and may exercise, all rights, claims, powers, and entitlements of the Electricity Oversight Board and the California Consumer Power and Conservation Financing Authority in any litigation or settlement to obtain ratepayer recovery for the effects of the 2000–02 energy crisis. This section does not require the Attorney General to litigate any claim, or take any other action, as successor to the Electricity Oversight-Board. Board or the California Consumer Power and Conservation Financing Authority.
- (b) The Attorney General shall not distribute or expend the proceeds of any settlements of claims described in subdivision (a), except in accordance with Article 9.5 (commencing with Section 16428.1) of Chapter 2 of Part 2 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code and Division 27 (commencing with Section 80000) of the Water Code.
- (c) The Attorney General shall not distribute or expend the proceeds of any settlements of claims allocated to the Electricity Oversight-Board. Board or the California Consumer Power and Conservation Financing Authority.
- (d) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2018, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2018, deletes or extends that date.

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1 SEC. 6. Section 619 of the Public Utilities Code is repealed.

- 2 619. A wharfinger may condemn any property necessary for the construction and maintenance of facilities for the receipt or discharge of freight or passengers.
- 5 SEC. 7. Section 623 of the Public Utilities Code is repealed.
- 6 623. A warehouseman may condemn any property necessary
 7 for the construction and maintenance of its facilities for storing
 8 property.
- 9 SEC. 8. Division 1.5 (commencing with Section 3300) of the 10 Public Utilities Code is repealed.